

**Labour Market**

**Statistics Bulletin**

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# Monthly Labour Market Report

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**November 2009**

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Department of Enterprise,  
Trade and Investment

# **Monthly Labour Market Report**

November 2009

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# Labour Market

# 1

Seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for Northern Ireland for the period July - September estimated increases over the quarter in the number of unemployed persons and in the number of employed. This was accompanied by a fall in the number of economically inactive. The seasonally adjusted claimant count in October 2009 was unchanged over the month (remaining at 53,700) and the Department was notified of 147 proposed redundancies in the latest reference period and 184 confirmed redundancies in October 2009.

## Employment

The number of persons in employment in the period July - September was estimated at 751,000. This represented an increase of 6,000 over the quarter, but was down 34,000 over the year. The working age employment rate was estimated at 66.1%, up 0.4 percentage points over the quarter, but down 3.7 percentage points over the year. NI's working age employment rate remained well below the UK average (72.5%) and was the lowest of the UK regions.

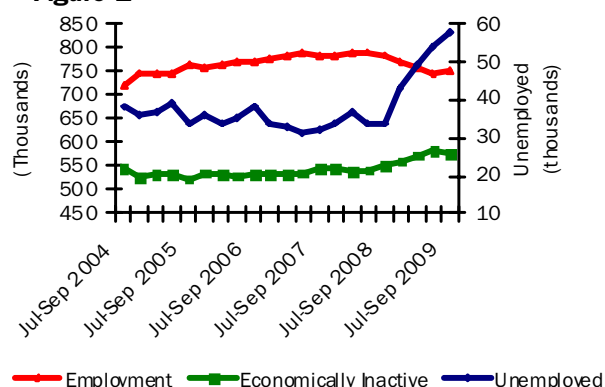
## Unemployment

The unemployment rate for the period July - September was estimated at 7.2%, up 0.4 percentage points over the quarter and 3.0 percentage points over the year. The number of unemployed persons was estimated at 58,000, up 4,000 over the quarter and 24,000 over the year. This represented the largest annual increase in unemployment since the LFS seasonally adjusted series began in 1995.

Unadjusted figures show that 32.7% of the unemployed have been unemployed for 1 year or more – down 5.6 percentage points over the

## Seasonally Adjusted Labour Market Summary of Northern Ireland

Figure 1



year. They also estimate the unemployment rate for 18-24 year olds at 20.4% – up 8.2 percentage points over the year.

## Economically Inactive

The seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive persons in the period July - September was estimated at 575,000. This figure has decreased by 7,000 over the quarter, but was up 23,000 over the year.

The working age economic inactivity rate for NI stands at 28.7%. This is significantly higher than the UK average rate (21.1%) and is the highest of the 12 UK regions.

Unadjusted figures show that while 90% of the inactive do not want work, the remaining 10% want employment but do not satisfy the full ILO job search criteria (by actively seeking work and being available to start a job). The number of economically inactive persons that want a job (56,000) is similar to the number officially classified as unemployed.

## Northern Ireland Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

Table 1

	Period	Estimate	Sampling Variability of estimate	Change over year	Sampling Variability of change
Employment	Jul-Sep 2009	751,000	+/-22,000	-34,000	+/-28,000
Unemployment	Jul-Sep 2009	58,000	+/-10,000	24,000	+/-12,000
Economically inactive	Jul-Sep 2009	575,000	+/-20,000	23,000	+/-25,000
Unemployment rate	Jul-Sep 2009	7.2%	+/-1.3pps	3.0pps	+/-1.6pps
Employment rate <sup>1</sup>	Jul-Sep 2009	66.1%	+/-1.8pps	-3.7pps	+/-2.2pps
Economic inactivity rate <sup>1</sup>	Jul-Sep 2009	28.7%	+/-1.7pps	1.5pps	+/-2.1pps
Claimant Count	October 2009	53,700		22,200	

Note: pps = percentage points, <sup>1</sup> Rates based on working age population (16-59/64), see Section 9 for details.

Estimates from the LFS have an associated degree of statistical error as they are based on a sample of the population. The annual changes for the main LFS categories of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity were tested for statistical significance. The results showed that the annual change for employment and unemployment were statistically significant i.e. the recorded change exceeded the variability expected from a sample survey of this size (see table 1 and Section 9 for further details).

### Unemployment Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in NI (7.2%) remained below the UK average rate (7.8%) and was the joint fourth lowest rate among the UK regions. The NI rate also compared favourably to the European Union rate (9.1%) and the Republic of Ireland rate (12.5%) for August 2009. However, the annual increase in the NI unemployment rate (+3.0 percentage points) was higher than the UK average (+2.0 percentage points) and was second highest of the UK regions.

### Claimant Count

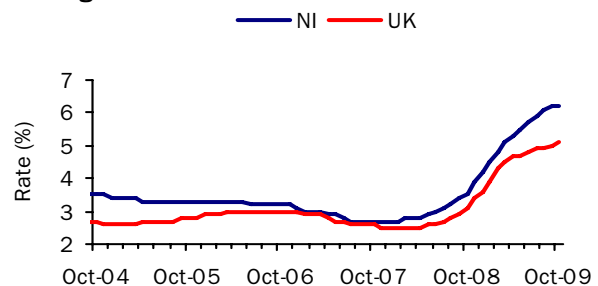
The more recent seasonally adjusted claimant count in October 2009 was unchanged over the month and remained at 53,700 (6.2% of the workforce). This was the first occasion it has not increased since February 2008. The previous monthly increase was 1,000. However, the increase over the year was 22,200 (70.5%) and the workforce rate has increased by 2.6 percentage points over the same period.

### Claimant Count Regional Comparison

The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate in NI (6.2%) was higher than the UK average rate (5.1%) and was the third highest rate among the UK regions. Over the month to October 2009 the NI Claimant Count level was unchanged, while the UK average increased by 0.8%. Over the year the NI Claimant Count level increased by 70.5%, which was higher than the UK average (+62.8%) and was the fourth highest annual increase among the UK regions.

### Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count Monthly Rates

Figure 2



### Claimant count rates for District Council Areas

Figure 3 (unadjusted numbers as a percentage of the resident working age population) show that the highest rates at October 2009 were in Strabane (7.1%), Derry (7.0%) and Belfast (6.4%). Those that showed the highest percentage increase in levels over the year to October 2009 were Dungannon (130.6%), Cookstown (124.7%) and Larne (113.0%).

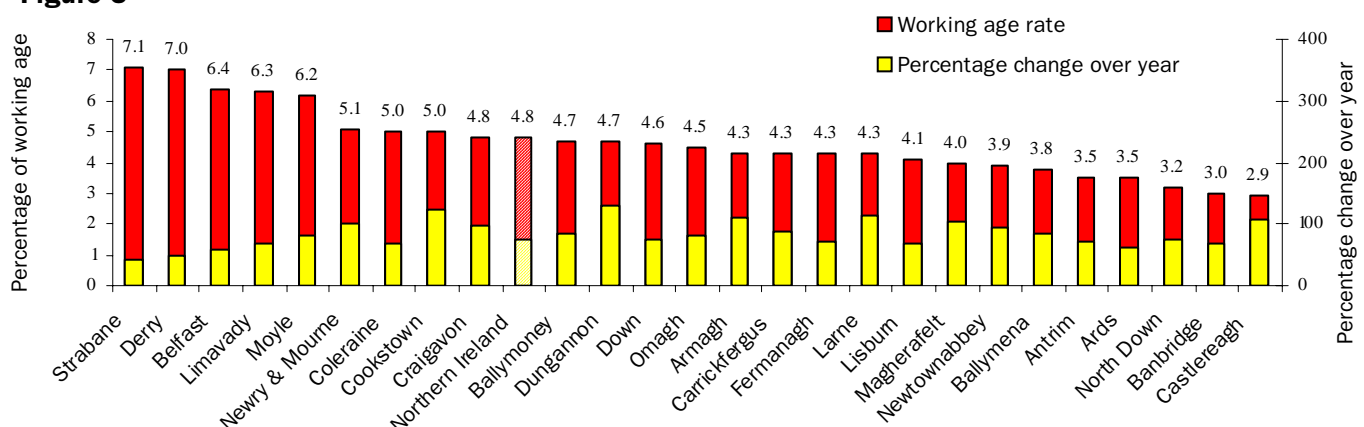
### Employment and Training Measures

The Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) provides a number of services and programmes to help jobseekers find work. In September 2008 Steps to Work, the Department's new flexible approach to helping people to find work, was introduced in Northern Ireland and subsumes the main New Deal programmes. Overall, there has been an increase of 118.6% (4,406 persons) to 8,122 over the year to October 2009 in the number of those claimants who are eligible for mandatory participation on Steps to Work. However, anyone over 18 years old (or lone parents aged 16 years old or over) who is not working (or working less than 16 hours each week) is eligible. New Deal statistics are currently accessible via the DEL web link below - Steps to Work statistics will be published when data is available.

[www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market/new-deal-statistics.htm](http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market/new-deal-statistics.htm)

### Unadjusted Claimant Count Rates By District Council Area

Figure 3



## Redundancies

The Department was notified of 147 proposed redundancies over the period mid October 2009 to mid November 2009. This compares to 331 proposed redundancies notified to the Department in the previous monthly period.

There were 184 confirmed redundancies in the month of October (Figure 5). Over the twelve monthly period there were a total of 4,428 confirmed redundancies, an increase of 74% from the previous year (2,541). The highest number of confirmed redundancies took place in Belfast District Council area which had 32.7% (1,450) of all redundancies over the year.

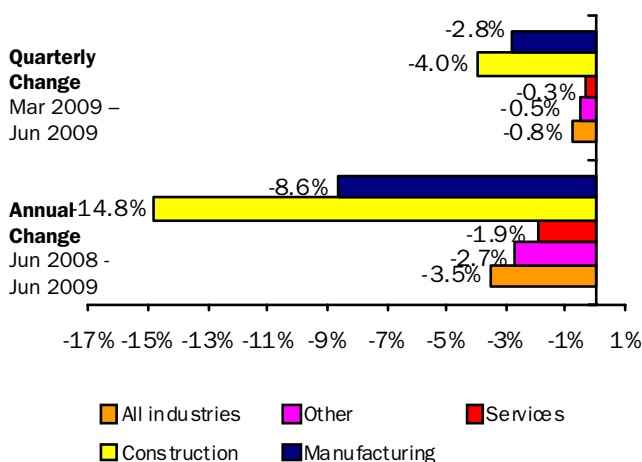
Over the twelve monthly period there were a total of 5,982 proposed redundancies, an increase of 134% from the previous year (2,555).

Since the start of 2009 to mid November there were a total of 5,182 proposed redundancies. Note that since all proposed redundancies do not actually take place, the confirmed total provides a better indication of real job losses.

## Quarterly Employment Survey

The QES provides an estimate of the number of jobs (rather than persons in employment) and is the preferred measure of change in employee jobs. The estimated seasonally adjusted employee jobs total in Northern Ireland at June 2009 was 709,040. This represents a decrease of 5,470 over the quarter and a decrease of 25,450 over the year.

**Annual and Quarterly changes in employee jobs (seasonally adjusted)**  
**Figure 4**

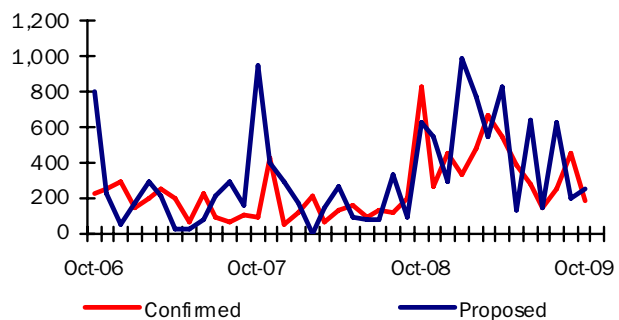


The seasonally adjusted quarterly change consisted of decreases in Manufacturing (-2,190), in the Service sector (-1,600) and in Construction (-1,580).

## Confirmed and Proposed Redundancies

October 06 - October 09

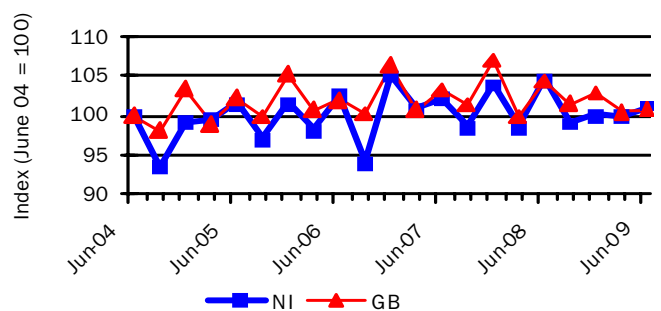
**Figure 5**



## Hours Worked

The total workforce hours worked per week in Northern Ireland in June 2009 was estimated at 26.5 million hours, representing a decrease of 3.3% over the year (compared with a decrease of 3.4% in GB). Between June 2004 and June 2009, NI's total workforce hours worked per week increased by 1.2%, compared with a 0.8% increase in GB (Figure 6). In the three months to August 2009, the average actual weekly hours worked in NI was 32.0 hours, compared with 31.3 hours in the UK.

**Index of total workforce hours worked per week, NI & GB**  
**Figure 6**



Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

## Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

Earnings results for April 2008, which were released on 14th November 2008, show that yearly growth in median gross weekly earnings for all employees (i.e. both full- and part-time) in NI was 5.1% (to £346.5) compared to 3.3% in the UK (to £388.4). Full-time private sector gross weekly earnings in NI were £377.1, or 82.0% of the figure in the UK (compared to 82.7% in April 2007), reflecting a slight widening of the NI/UK private sector pay gap.

New earnings results for April 2009 will be published at 9.30am on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2009 on the DETI website.

# Labour Force Survey

## 2

### Background

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey carried out by interviewing individuals about their personal circumstances and work. It provides a rich source of information on the labour force using internationally agreed definitions. However, the estimates from it are subject to sampling error and care should be taken when making inferences from them (see section 9 for details).

### Labour Market Summary (seasonally adjusted)

The latest seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey estimates for July - September 2009 (see Table 2) record the unemployment rate at 7.2% (58,000 persons), up 0.4 percentage points from the previous quarter. Employment was estimated to have increased by 6,000 (0.8%) over the quarter to 751,000.

### Labour Market change over the year

In the year to July - September 2009 (see Figure 7), LFS figures show a fall of 34,000 in total employment and an increase of 24,000 in unemployment, leading to a fall of 11,000 in the economically active population (figures may not sum due to rounding). The number economically inactive rose by 23,000 over the year.

#### Labour Market Structure

#### Change over the year

Figure 7



### Employment

Latest seasonally adjusted estimates show that there were 751,000 persons in employment, which represents a fall of 4.4% (34,000 persons) over the year. Of the total, 53% (400,000) were male and 47% (351,000) were female.

There was a decrease of 5.1% (-21,000) in the estimate for male employment and a fall of 3.6% (-13,000) in female employment over the year.

### Economic Inactivity

The number of economically inactive persons in the period July - September 2009 was estimated at 575,000. This figure includes those people that are past retirement age and are unlikely to re-engage with the labour market. Therefore it is the economically inactive of working age that are of most interest to labour market analysts. At July - September 2009 there were an estimated 314,000 economically inactive people of working age in NI. Of the total, 43% (135,000) were male and 57% (179,000) were female.

**To provide a more detailed analysis, the results below are unadjusted for seasonality, unless otherwise stated.**

Unadjusted figures show that 83% of the economically inactive of working age do not want a job, while the remaining 17% want work, but are not actively seeking or available to start work.

### Economically Inactive of Working Age

#### Reason for not wanting work

Figure 8

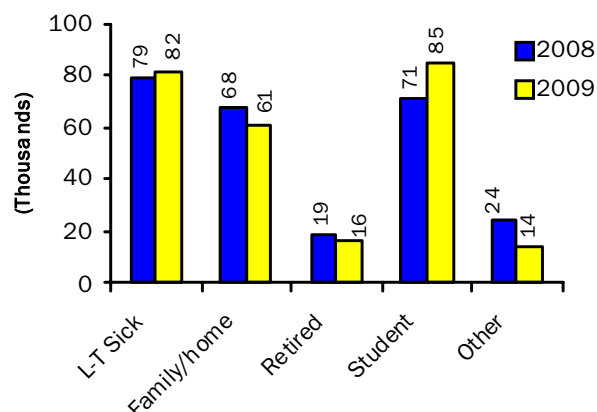


Figure 8 shows the reason given by these people for not wanting work. The largest categories were students (85,000), the long-term sick (82,000), and those looking after family/home (61,000). Among these categories, the largest change over the year occurred in those who were students (+14,000 or 19%).



**Labour Market Structure – Seasonally adjusted**  
**Table 2**

	Total aged 16 and over	Total persons of working age 16-59/64	All aged 16+					All working age 16-59/64	
			Total economically active	Total in employment	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Unemployment rate (%)	Activity rate 16-59/64 (%)	Employment rate (%) 16-59/64
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
<b>ALL PERSONS</b>									
Jul -Sep 2006	1,340	1,069	806	768	38	535	4.7%	72.8%	69.3%
Jul -Sep 2007	1,357	1,081	812	780	32	545	3.9%	72.8%	69.9%
Jul -Sep 2008	1,371	1,089	819	785	34	552	4.2%	72.9%	69.8%
Oct -Dec 2008	1,374	1,091	814	771	43	560	5.2%	72.4%	68.6%
Jan -Mar 2009	1,377	1,092	804	755	49	573	6.1%	71.3%	66.8%
Apr -Jun 2009	1,381	1,094	799	745	54	582	6.8%	70.6%	65.7%
Jul-Sep 2009	1,384	1,096	809	751	58	575	7.2%	71.3%	66.1%
<b>Change on Quarter</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Change on Year</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>MALES</b>									
Jul -Sep 2006	648	551	444	419	25	204	5.5%	78.7%	74.3%
Jul -Sep 2007	657	557	443	424	19	214	4.2%	77.8%	74.4%
Jul -Sep 2008	665	562	447	421	26	218	5.7%	77.9%	73.4%
Oct -Dec 2008	667	563	446	413	33	220	7.3%	77.6%	71.8%
Jan -Mar 2009	668	564	439	406	34	229	7.7%	76.0%	70.1%
Apr -Jun 2009	670	565	437	399	38	233	8.6%	75.3%	68.7%
Jul-Sep 2009	672	566	442	400	42	230	9.6%	76.1%	68.6%
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Jul -Sep 2006	692	518	362	348	14	330	3.8%	66.7%	64.0%
Jul -Sep 2007	700	524	369	356	13	331	3.5%	67.5%	65.0%
Jul -Sep 2008	706	527	373	364	9	333	2.3%	67.5%	66.0%
Oct -Dec 2008	708	528	368	358	10	340	2.7%	66.9%	65.1%
Jan -Mar 2009	709	528	365	349	16	344	4.3%	66.2%	63.3%
Apr -Jun 2009	711	529	362	346	16	348	4.5%	65.5%	62.5%
Jul-Sep 2009	712	530	367	351	16	345	4.3%	66.3%	63.4%

Relationship between columns: A=C+F; C=D+E; G=E/C, H=economically active of working age/total population of working age, I=in employment of working age/total population of working age, \* **A and B are underlying population estimates and are therefore not seasonally adjusted.** Figures for Jun-Aug 2007 onwards have been revised to incorporate the latest population estimates and the annual review of seasonal adjustment. Please see note on revisions policy in Section 9.  
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

**Labour Market Structure – Sample of data available on website**  
**Table 3**

Table Name	Description	File Size
2.1a	<a href="#">Labour Market Structure - Seasonally Adjusted</a>	22KB
2.1b	<a href="#">Labour Market Structure</a>	20KB
2.2	<a href="#">Economic Activity by Age</a>	19KB
2.3	<a href="#">Economic Activity Rates by Age</a>	19KB
2.4a	<a href="#">Economically Inactive Who Want Work</a>	20KB
2.4b	<a href="#">Economically Inactive Who Do Not Want Work</a>	18KB
2.5	<a href="#">Economic Inactivity by Age</a>	18KB
2.6	<a href="#">Employment by Category</a>	18KB
2.7	<a href="#">Actual Weekly Hours of Work</a>	17KB
2.8	<a href="#">Employment by Age</a>	18KB
2.9	<a href="#">Unemployment by Age</a>	17KB
2.10	<a href="#">Unemployment by Duration</a>	18KB
2.11	<a href="#">International Comparisons of Employment and Unemployment</a>	23KB
	<a href="#">Notes and Definitions</a>	16KB

**Other Labour Force Survey Publications available on website**  
**Table 4**

Publication title	File Size
<a href="#">LFS Labour Market Statistics (Jul - Sept 2009)</a>	98 KB
<a href="#">Labour Force Survey (LFS) Local Area Database 2007</a>	386 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Supplement 2008</a>	418 KB
<a href="#">Women in Northern Ireland – September 2009</a>	203 KB
<a href="#">LFS Quarterly Supplement – April - June 2009</a>	369 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature - Graduates (Quarter 4 2008)</a>	56 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature – Households in NI (Quarter 2 2008)</a>	200 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature – Self Employed (Quarter 2 2009)</a>	62 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature – Health and Work (Quarter 1 2008)</a>	56 KB
<a href="#">LFS Special Feature - Home Workers (Quarter 1 2009)</a>	59 KB
<a href="#">LFS Reweighted Back Series 1992-2008 (please enable macros)</a>	863 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Data 1995-2008 (please enable macros)</a>	312 KB
<a href="#">LFS Historical Data 1984-1991</a>	76 KB

# Claimant Count

## 3

### Unadjusted Claimant Count

The claimant count in NI at October 2009 was 52,734 (6.1% of the workforce), a decrease of 1.4% (758) over the previous month. There was an increase of 73.6% (22,355) over the year and the rate increased by 2.6 percentage points. Five years ago the total was 29,183 (3.4%). (The seasonally adjusted claimant count was unchanged over the month.)

### Youth Claimants

17,522 under 25's (33.2% of all claimants) were claiming benefits in October 2009, a decrease of 5.2% (952 claimants) over the month and an increase of 61.3% (6,658) over the year. Youth claimants represent 2.0% of the workforce.

### Long-term Claimants

At October 2009, 8,325 (15.8% of all claimants) were claiming benefit for a year or more, an increase of 7.0% (544 claimants) over the month and an increase of 94.5% (4,044) over the year. Long-term claimants represent 1.0% of the workforce.

### Flows out from Job Seekers Allowance

The success rate of job seekers leaving the count to obtain employment in September 2009 decreased by 1.0 percentage point (from 37.9% to 36.9%) since the same time last year. Of the 9,053 flows from the count in September 2009, 3,339 found employment compared to 2,719 of the 7,167 claimants who left the count in September 2008. This compares to 34.1% three months ago, and 38.3% five years ago.

In the period from September 2008 to September 2009 the highest proportion (47.4%) of persons leaving JSA to find employment was in November 2008, while in the following month December 2008 the proportion finding employment was at its lowest (22.8%). The highest proportion (16.9%) of persons leaving JSA to enter education or training occurred in September 2009. Those who left JSA to claim other benefits varied between 3.5% and 8.6% in the period. Those who left JSA because they failed to sign peaked at 48.7% in December 2008.

### Flows in to Job Seekers Allowance

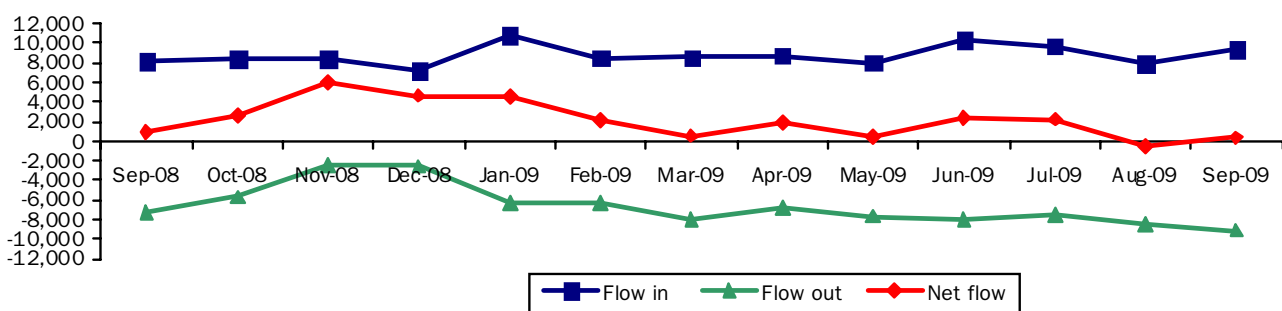
Of the 7,167 claimants who left the count in September 2008, 28.8% returned to the count within 3 months, 11.2% returned after 3-6 months and a further 13.7% returned after 6-12 months giving a total of 53.8% of those who left the count in September 2008 returned to claiming JSA within one year. This was higher than both the 48.8% of leavers in September 2007 (1 year previously) and 43.7% of leavers in September 2003 (5 years previously) returning within one year.

### Net Flow

There was a net flow of persons out from Job Seekers for 1 month and a net flow onto Job Seekers for 12 months between September 2008 and September 2009. Net flows on to Job Seekers in November (5,928), December 2008 (4,633) and January 2009 (4,541) were considerably higher than any other months in this period. In August 2009, a net flow of 482 out of Job Seekers occurred.

### Flows in and out from JSA

Figure 9



# **Claimant Count by District Council Area – October 2009**

**Number, Rate and % change over month and year (including jobs density indicator at 2007\*)**

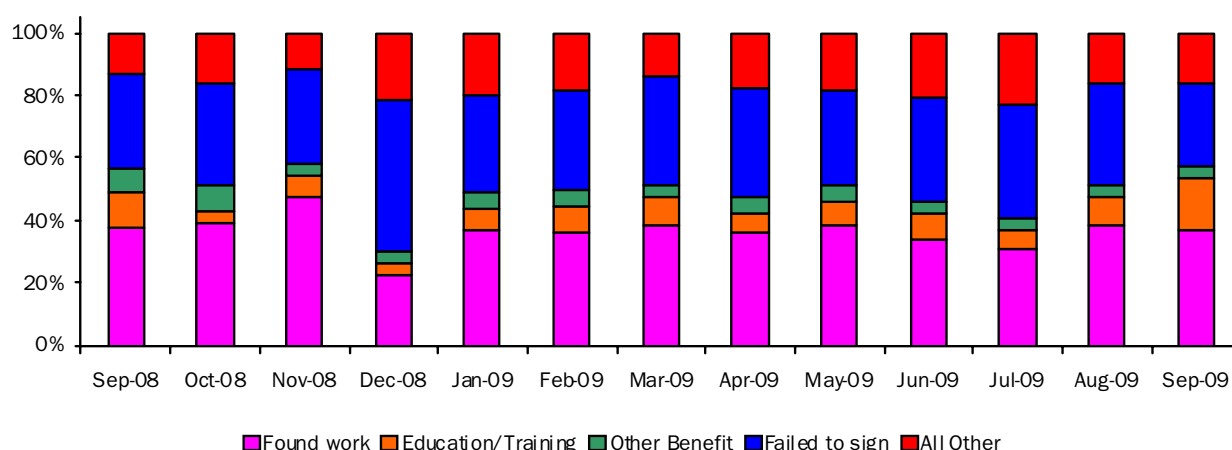
**Table 5**

District	Number of Claimants			% Of Working Age			Change over month		Change over Year		Jobs Density
Council Area	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Number	%	Number	%	Indicator*
Antrim	923	242	1,165	5.3%	1.5%	3.5%	-33	-2.8%	489	72.3%	0.93
Ards	1,264	391	1,655	5.1%	1.7%	3.5%	20	1.2%	633	61.9%	0.44
Armagh	1,199	323	1,522	6.5%	1.9%	4.3%	-62	-3.9%	796	109.6%	0.71
Ballymena	1,087	360	1,447	5.5%	2.0%	3.8%	-1	-0.1%	669	86.0%	0.99
Ballymoney	709	162	871	7.3%	1.9%	4.7%	4	0.5%	397	83.8%	0.51
Banbridge	680	199	879	4.4%	1.4%	3.0%	-35	-3.8%	353	67.1%	0.51
Belfast	8,473	2,299	10,772	10.0%	2.7%	6.4%	-38	-0.4%	3,929	57.4%	1.36
Carrickfergus	814	249	1,063	6.4%	2.1%	4.3%	-4	-0.4%	499	88.5%	0.39
Castlereagh	886	287	1,173	4.4%	1.5%	2.9%	-10	-0.8%	607	107.2%	0.74
Coleraine	1,282	427	1,709	7.2%	2.6%	5.0%	9	0.5%	689	67.5%	0.80
Cookstown	857	262	1,119	7.2%	2.5%	5.0%	-71	-6.0%	621	124.7%	0.66
Craigavon	2,102	622	2,724	7.1%	2.3%	4.8%	-49	-1.8%	1,343	97.2%	0.79
Derry	3,687	1,126	4,813	10.5%	3.3%	7.0%	-86	-1.8%	1,554	47.7%	0.72
Down	1,594	389	1,983	7.0%	1.9%	4.6%	-29	-1.4%	843	73.9%	0.54
Dungannon	1,209	426	1,635	6.5%	2.6%	4.7%	-35	-2.1%	926	130.6%	0.78
Fermanagh	1,262	367	1,629	6.2%	2.1%	4.3%	-64	-3.8%	675	70.8%	0.73
Larne	623	197	820	6.2%	2.2%	4.3%	1	0.1%	435	113.0%	0.54
Limavady	1,062	302	1,364	9.2%	3.0%	6.3%	-77	-5.3%	550	67.6%	0.57
Lisburn	2,191	704	2,895	6.1%	2.0%	4.1%	-59	-2.0%	1,159	66.8%	0.69
Magherafelt	839	252	1,091	5.7%	2.0%	4.0%	-50	-4.4%	558	104.7%	0.67
Moyle	484	141	625	9.0%	2.9%	6.2%	3	0.5%	279	80.6%	0.47
Newry & Mourne	2,435	657	3,092	7.8%	2.3%	5.1%	4	0.1%	1,558	101.6%	0.70
Newtownabbey	1,550	422	1,972	5.9%	1.7%	3.9%	-20	-1.0%	961	95.1%	0.70
North Down	1,138	393	1,531	4.5%	1.7%	3.2%	-4	-0.3%	655	74.8%	0.54
Omagh	1,123	352	1,475	6.6%	2.3%	4.5%	-75	-4.8%	657	80.3%	0.72
Strabane	1,321	389	1,710	10.3%	3.4%	7.1%	3	0.2%	520	43.7%	0.48
<b>NI TOTAL</b>	40,794	11,940	52,734	7.2%	2.3%	4.8%	-758	-1.4%	22,355	73.6%	0.78

\* Data relates to 2007. Jobs Density = total number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in the area

## Claimant spells ended by destination

Figure 10



## Occupation Data

Publication of monthly claimant count figures by occupation had been deferred from March 2002, due to the switch in occupational coding in April 2002 from SOC 90 to SOC 2000. Work has now been completed to produce and validate the figures, and the latest results for October 2009 are shown below.

Note that the new SOC 2000 data cannot be compared directly with the previous SOC 90 data. A variety of claimant count data by occupation back to January 2005 is available on Nomis®.

At October 2009, 30.5% (15,950) of all claimants defined their usual (or previous) occupation as an Elementary Occupation. Elementary Occupations includes elementary agricultural, construction, process plant, goods storage, administrative,

personal services, cleaning, security and sales occupations. A further 19.8% (10,315) gave their usual occupation as working in the Skilled Trades. These two groups account for about one half of all claimants in October 2009. The smallest occupation group, with 2.3% (1,200) of all claimants, was Managers and Senior Officials.

Overall the NI claimant count (computerised claims only) decreased by 1.5% over the month to October 2009. Six out of the nine occupational groups showed a decrease in levels with the largest decrease occurring in Professional Occupation which decreased by 305 (15.4%), followed by Sales and Customer Service Occupations which decreased by 245 (3.8%). The occupational group that showed the largest increase in levels was Elementary Occupations which increased by 115 (0.7%).

## Claimant Count (unadjusted) by Usual Occupation – October 2009 (Computerised claims only)

Table 6

Occupational Groups (Usual Occupation)	October 2009		Change over month	
	Number of Claimants	% of Claimants	Number of claimants	% change
Managers and Senior Officials	1,200	2.3	-20	-1.6
Professional Occupations	1,680	3.2	-305	-15.4
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,465	4.7	-125	-4.8
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	4,175	8.0	-205	-4.7
Skilled Trade Occupations	10,315	19.8	-35	-0.3
Personal Service Occupations	2,480	4.7	15	0.6
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	6,230	11.9	-245	-3.8
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	7,660	14.7	15	0.2
Elementary Occupations	15,950	30.5	115	0.7
Not Known	70	0.1	-10	-12.5
<b>NI Total</b>	<b>52,225</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-795</b>	<b>-1.5</b>

## Claimant Count -Sample of data available on website:

**Table 7**

Table Name	Description	File Size
Table 3.1	<a href="#">Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count</a>	17.5KB
Table 3.2	<a href="#">Total Claimant Count</a>	16.0KB
Table 3.3	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Seasonally Adjusted Claimant Count</a>	18.0KB
Table 3.4	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Total Claimant Count</a>	17.0KB
Table 3.5	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends – Long-Term Claimant Count</a>	16.0KB
Table 3.6	<a href="#">Claimant Count Trends- Youth Claimant Count</a>	14.5KB
Table 3.7	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Travel-to-Work-Area</a>	19.5KB
Table 3.8	<a href="#">Claimant Count by District Council Area</a>	21.0KB
Table 3.9	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Parliamentary Constituency Area</a>	20.0KB
Table 3.10	<a href="#">Claimant Count by NUTSiii Area</a>	18.5KB
Table 3.11	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Usual Occupation</a>	17.0KB
Table 3.12	<a href="#">Outflows by Destination (including percentage recycled)</a>	21.5KB
Table 3.13	<a href="#">Total Annual Outflows by Destination</a>	20.0KB
Table 3.14	<a href="#">Recycling of Claimants by District Council Area</a>	19.0KB
Table 3.15	<a href="#">Claimant Count by Ward</a>	81.0KB

# Redundancies

## 4

There were 4,428 confirmed redundancies over the year to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2009, an increase of 74% compared to the same period in the previous year (2,541). Of these, 184 confirmed redundancies took place during the calendar month of October 2009 and 457 in the previous month of September 2009. This compares to 833 in October 2008 (one year ago).

Table 8 shows the distribution of these confirmed redundancies by District Council area.

The largest number of redundancies occurred in Belfast (1,450), Derry (380) and Newtownabbey (303) District Council areas.

**Confirmed redundancies by District Council in year to 31 October 2009**  
**Table 8**

District Council Area	Total
Antrim	11
Ards	28
Armagh	20
Ballymena	69
Ballymoney	134
Banbridge	65
Belfast	1,450
Carrickfergus	85
Castlereagh	99
Coleraine	140
Cookstown	98
Craigavon	262
Derry	380
Down	2
Dungannon	291
Fermanagh	24
Larne	276
Limavady	59
Lisburn	152
Magherafelt	55
Moyle	0
Newry & Mourne	252
Newtownabbey	303
North Down	134
Omagh	39
Strabane	0
N.Ireland	4,428

Of these 4,428 confirmed redundancies, 3,030 or 68% were in the Manufacturing sector, with 835 redundancies (19% of all redundancies) occurring in the Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment Not Elsewhere Classified.

Altogether there have been 1,787 outstanding redundancies notified that have yet to take place compared with 1,308 this time one year ago (an increase of 37%).

**Redundancies – Sample of Data Available on Website**  
**Table 9**

Regional Redundancy data	File size
<a href="#">District Council (Jan 2000 –date)</a>	33.0KB
<a href="#">Parliamentary Constituency (Jan 2000-date)</a>	29.0KB
<a href="#">Travel to Work Area (Jan 2000 – date)</a>	29.0KB
<a href="#">Job Centre Area (Jan 1996 – Jun 2003)</a>	68.5KB

Industrial Sector	File size
<a href="#">Standard Industrial Classification (Jan 2000 – date)</a>	70.0KB

# Quarterly Employment Survey

## 5

### Seasonally Adjusted

The June 2009 seasonally adjusted employee jobs figure stands at 709,040.

This represents a seasonally adjusted decrease of 0.8% (or 5,470 jobs) from the revised March 2009 estimate of 714,510.

Over the quarter seasonally adjusted employee jobs decreased in the Manufacturing Sector by 2.8% (2,190 jobs), in the Service Sector by 0.3% (1,600 jobs) while employee jobs in the Construction Sector fell by 4.0% (1,580 jobs).

### Unadjusted

The June 2009 seasonally unadjusted figure stands at 707,750.

This represents a decrease of 0.9% (or 6,140 jobs) from March 2009 and a decrease of 3.5% (25,340 jobs) in the past year.

Over the year, June 2008 to June 2009, the unadjusted employee jobs figure for Construction decreased by 14.9% (6,580 jobs), Manufacturing employee jobs decreased by 8.6% (7,160 jobs) while employee jobs in the Service Sector decreased by 1.9% (11,010 jobs).

### Manufacturing Employee Jobs

The level of jobs in the Manufacturing sector in both NI and GB has declined significantly over the past 10 years.

NI manufacturing jobs recorded a marked decline between 1999 and 2005, with the figure for 2005 falling to 82% of the 1999 figure. Manufacturing employee jobs in NI were fairly stable between 2005 and 2008, with the 2008 figure remaining at 81% of the 1999 level. However manufacturing jobs have fallen again in 2009 to 74% of their 1999 level.

Manufacturing jobs in GB have been in sharp decline from 1999 and the 2009 estimate stands at 66% of the 1999 level.

### Changes in the Structure of Manufacturing Jobs (NI)

Over the period 1999-2009, Manufacturing jobs in NI decreased by 26,480, with 19 of the 24 manufacturing divisions recording a decrease. The largest decrease occurred in the Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, with a fall of 11,110 jobs. There were 5,890 fewer jobs in the Manufacture of Textiles, 2,920 fewer in the Manufacture of Computer, Electronic and Optical Products, 1,350 fewer in the Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers and 1,300 fewer in the Manufacture of Other Transport Equipment.

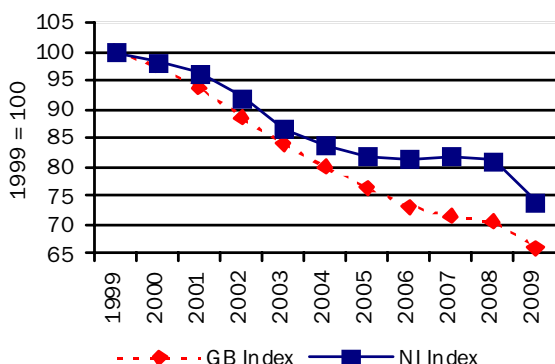
However these decreases were somewhat offset by an increase in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, except Machinery and Equipment (+720), in the Manufacture of Basic Pharmaceutical Products And Pharmaceutical Preparations (+370), in the Manufacture of Wood And Of Products Of Wood And Cork, Except Furniture; Manufacture Of Articles Of Straw And Plaiting Materials (+260), and Installation Of Machinery And Equipment (+130 jobs).

The large decline in the Manufacture of Textiles and Wearing Apparel sectors has impacted on the structure of Northern Ireland Manufacturing jobs. In 1999 19% of Manufacturing jobs were located in the Textiles and Wearing Apparel sectors; by 2009 this had fallen to 3%.

### Manufacturing jobs for NI & GB

indexed (June of each year)

Figure 11





**Quarterly Employment Survey**  
**Northern Ireland Seasonally Adjusted Employee Jobs\* June 2009**  
**Table 10**

				% change in total	
	Males	Females	All persons	since last quarter	since last year
Manufacturing	59,620	16,630	76,250	-2.8	-8.6
Construction <sup>1</sup>	33,170	4,650	37,820	-4.0	-14.8
Services	228,200	345,820	574,020	-0.3	-1.9
Other <sup>2</sup>	18,120	2,830	20,940	-0.5	-2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>339,110</b>	<b>369,930</b>	<b>709,040</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-3.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

<sup>2</sup> Covers Industry Sections A, B, D and E which have not been seasonally adjusted

\* Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding

**Northern Ireland Employee Jobs\* - Seasonally Adjusted Series**  
**Table 11**

		Manufacturing	Construction <sup>1</sup>	Services	Other Industries <sup>2</sup>	All Industries
2003	March	90,780	35,940	521,070	21,900	669,680
	June	89,240	36,410	526,200	22,440	674,300
	September	88,710	36,430	528,360	22,380	675,880
	December	87,770	36,630	530,520	22,640	677,560
2004	March	87,300	37,190	533,920	22,610	681,020
	June	86,340	37,200	535,790	22,290	681,630
	September	85,910	37,290	541,400	22,480	687,080
	December	85,490	37,410	544,700	22,770	690,370
2005	March	85,130	37,860	550,970	22,430	696,400
	June	84,330	38,760	551,900	21,130	696,110
	September	84,170	39,340	553,860	21,310	698,690
	December	83,770	40,980	557,470	21,390	703,600
2006	March	83,910	41,910	559,030	21,390	706,250
	June	83,780	42,320	560,190	20,830	707,120
	September	83,850	42,740	562,750	20,910	710,250
	December	84,000	42,930	564,690	20,990	712,610
2007	March	83,680	43,610	566,800	21,050	715,140
	June	84,270	44,750	571,250	20,890	721,160
	September	83,940	45,360	575,210	21,070	725,580
	December	83,390	45,910	580,000	21,430	730,730
2008	March	83,420	45,450	583,340	21,350	733,560
	June	83,410	44,380	585,160	21,530	734,490
	September	82,030	43,050	581,090	21,610	727,780
	December	80,630	41,110	578,470	21,250	721,450
2009	March	78,440	39,400	575,620	21,050	714,510
	June	76,250	37,820	574,020	20,940	709,040

<sup>1</sup> Figures for females in the construction industry are not seasonally adjusted

<sup>2</sup> Covers Industry Sections A, B, D and E which have not been seasonally adjusted

\* Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding

## Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) – Sample of data available on website

**The Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey**  
**Table 12**

Table Name	Description	File Size
5.1	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted June 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.2	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Seasonally Adjusted 1998 – 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.3	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs - Unadjusted 1998 – 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.4	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs (Unadjusted) by Industry Section – June 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.5	<a href="#">NI Public Sector Jobs (Unadjusted) – June 2009</a>	13.5 KB
5.6	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs by Industry Section (Unadjusted) June 2008, March 2009 and June 2009</a>	15.5 KB
5.7	<a href="#">Self Employment Jobs in NI by Broad Industry Group (June of Each Year)</a>	15.0 KB
5.8	<a href="#">Workforce in Employment 1983 – 2008</a>	15.0 KB
5.9	<a href="#">NI Employee Jobs by 2-digit SIC07 Class – June 2009</a>	31.5 KB

**Other Quarterly Employment Survey Publications available on website**  
**Table 13**

Publication title	File Size
<a href="#">Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) Supplement - June 2009</a>	493 KB

# Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

## 6

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides information on employees' hourly, weekly and annual earnings by gender and working pattern. It has been designed by the Office for National Statistics and is carried out in Northern Ireland by statisticians within DETI. Both median and mean results are reported by ASHE, where the mean is the arithmetic average while the median is the value below which 50 per cent of employees fall. The median is often preferred for earnings data as it is influenced less by extreme values and because of the skewed distribution of earnings data.

The median gross weekly earnings for all (i.e. both full- and part-time) employees in NI in 2008 was £346.5, some 11% lower than the UK (£388.4). This represented a growth in NI median earnings for all employees of 5.1% over the year to April 2008, compared to growth in the UK of 3.3%.

NI full-time employees' median gross weekly earnings in April 2008 were £417.6, which was approximately 87% of the figure in the UK (£478.6). NI full-time earnings increased by 4.3% over the period, which was relatively similar to the increase in the UK (4.6%). The median gross weekly part-time earnings in NI at April 2008 was £150.3, over 2% higher than the figure in the UK (£147.0). As such, growth over the year was higher in NI (6.7%) than in the UK (2.3%) for part-time employees.

Slower growth in median private sector weekly earnings in NI (3.8%) compared to the UK (4.6%) has resulted in a slight widening of the NI/UK private sector pay gap. Full-time private sector gross weekly earnings in NI at April 2008 (£377.1) were some 82.0% of the figure in the UK, compared to 82.7% in the previous year.

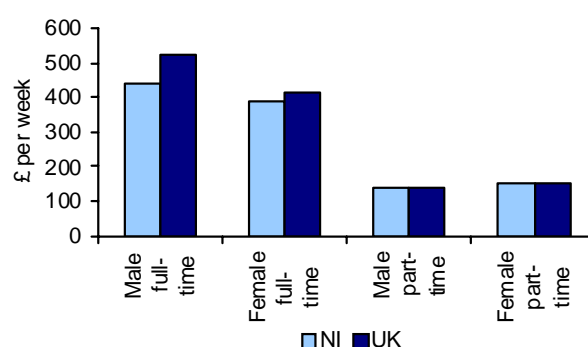
The gender pay gap has been relatively unchanged in NI over the period 2006-2008. Female full-time median hourly earnings excluding overtime were slightly less than male earnings (97.4% in NI compared to 87.2% in the UK) at April 2008. It should be noted that gender pay differences continue to exist for various occupational and industry groupings in NI, as evidenced by weekly and annual earnings trends.

Please note, changes in NI earnings over the year and relative to the UK are influenced by a range of factors including the timing of pay settlements, the

extent of overtime, and changes in the composition of the workforce. As ASHE is a sample survey, results are also subject to an associated level of sampling error. Further information is available at: <http://www.detini.gov.uk/cgi-bin/downdoc?id=4042>

### Median gross weekly earnings by full-/part-time and gender, April 2008

Figure 12



### Median and mean gross weekly earnings 2005-08

Table 14

£ per week	Median			Mean		
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All
April 2008						
Men	438.8	141.2	404.3	520.9	216.9	480.0
Women	385.5	152.7	287.5	439.4	190.2	336.9
All	417.6	150.3	346.5	487.9	196.8	408.6
April 2007						
Men	421.7	126.9	394.2	501.4	178.6	463.7
Women	367.7	145.3	272.6	427.9	173.8	321.1
All	400.3	140.8	329.9	471.7	174.8	391.3
% Change 07 - 08						
Men	4.1	11.2	2.6	3.9	21.4	3.5
Women	4.8	5.0	5.5	2.7	9.5	4.9
All	4.3	6.7	5.1	3.4	12.6	4.4
April 2006						
Men	421.6	122.3	390.7	500.9	169.7	456.9
Women	374.2	132.5	260.2	423.3	162.7	307.5
All	402.5	130.8	322.7	469.4	164.2	379.9
Excluding methodological changes introduced in 2007						
April 2006						
Men	424.3	122.5	392.8	502.9	172.6	459.0
Women	377.5	133.3	262.7	426.8	163.9	310.2
All	405.1	131.6	325.1	472.0	165.8	382.3
April 2005						
Men	409.5	131.3	384.8	486.5	186.8	453.6
Women	353.5	135.1	258.8	399.4	160.2	303.7
All	385.2	134.6	318.7	450.7	165.8	377.3

## Average full-time earnings by occupation, April 2008

**Table 15**

	Count (thousands)	Median gross weekly pay (£)	Mean gross weekly pay (£)	Median total weekly hours	Mean total weekly hours
Managers and Senior Officials	69	554.8	653.4	37.7	38.8
Professional Occupations	78	660.1	686.0	37.0	36.8
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	85	545.3	575.0	38.4	39.9
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	61	322.2	348.5	37.6	38.9
Skilled Trades Occupations	54	399.4	438.1	40.0	41.9
Personal Service Occupations	31	296.1	321.8	37.5	38.3
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	20	253.8	298.7	37.6	38.6
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	60	359.9	382.6	40.5	43.5
Elementary Occupations	48	305.5	324.3	40.0	41.6

## Average full-time earnings by industry, April 2008

**Table 16**

	Count (thousands)	Median gross weekly pay (£)	Mean gross weekly pay (£)	Median total weekly hours	Mean total weekly hours
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	x	x	352.9	40.0	44.1
Mining and quarrying	x	369.7	419.7	41.3	45.9
Manufacturing	88	411.7	464.7	40.0	41.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	6	605.8	632.2	37.3	40.5
Construction	32	400.0	465.1	40.0	41.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	68	341.1	414.8	39.8	39.8
Hotels and restaurants	14	267.7	309.3	38.7	39.1
Transport, storage and communication	20	402.1	479.5	40.0	42.0
Financial intermediation	13	439.8	552.4	35.0	36.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	48	402.5	474.8	37.5	39.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	54	556.3	582.0	42.0	42.9
Education	57	628.5	604.7	32.8	34.6
Health and social work	77	412.5	477.8	37.5	38.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	22	380.5	444.7	37.9	39.4
Private households with employed persons	x	274.6	292.0	33.6	35.2

x Coefficient of Variation too large to provide a reliable estimate

d Disclosive

Please note that the figures in the above two tables relating to numbers employed relate to PAYE employees as defined by ASHE and should not be considered an accurate estimate of employee job counts.

## Sample of ASHE data available on website

**Table 17**

Table name	Description	File size
6.1	<a href="#">ASHE 1997 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	42 KB
6.2	<a href="#">ASHE 1998 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	68 KB
6.3	<a href="#">ASHE 1999 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	72 KB
6.4	<a href="#">ASHE 2000 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	48 KB
6.5	<a href="#">ASHE 2001 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	72 KB
6.6	<a href="#">ASHE 2002 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	78 KB
6.7	<a href="#">ASHE 2003 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	163 KB
6.8	<a href="#">ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables excluding supplementary information</a>	51 KB
6.9	<a href="#">ASHE 2004 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	52 KB
6.10	<a href="#">ASHE 2005 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	52 KB
6.11	<a href="#">ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables excluding methodological changes</a>	168 KB
6.12	<a href="#">ASHE 2006 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	176 KB
6.13	<a href="#">ASHE 2007 Headline Data for Key Variables - revised</a>	165 KB
6.14	<a href="#">ASHE 2008 Headline Data for Key Variables</a>	157 KB

# Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training

## 7

### Vacancy Statistics and Employment & Training Measures

#### Participation in the Department for Employment and Learning Schemes to September 2009

Table 18

	New Deal 18-24 (2, 3)	New Deal 25+ (2, 3)	Future Managers	Employment Support	Training for Success (4, 5)	Jobskills (4, 5)
<u>2007</u>						
Sept	2,300	2,450	150	850	-	10,200
<u>2008</u>						
Sept	1,800	1,850	150	800	9,450	4,750
Oct	1,100	1,250	150	750	11,050	4,450
Nov	950	1,000	150	750	11,400	4,200
Dec	800	800	150	750	10,850	3,950
<u>2009</u>						
Jan	750	700	150	750	11,600	3,750
Feb	700	600	150	750	12,050	3,500
Mar	600	500	150	750	12,100	3,250
Apr	600	450	150	750	12,200	2,950
May	600	450	150	750	12,100	2,800
June	600	400	150	750	12,050	2,650
July	600	400	150	750	12,050	2,400
Aug	550	350	150	750	11,850	1,950
Sept	600	350	150	750	15,950	1,650

Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Figures are rounded to the nearest fifty.

(2) New Deal 18-24 and 25+ figures relate to the last Sunday of each month and are revised on a monthly basis.

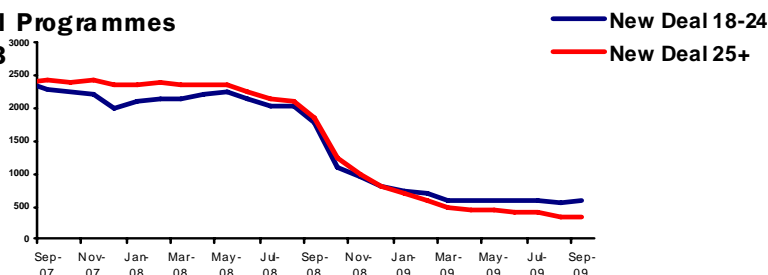
(3) On 29th September 2008, StW was widely introduced in NI and subsumes New Deal. However, New Deal continues to operate in the Foyle and Lisnagelvin areas. StW statistics are not yet available. Note: New Deal statistics for 2007 exclude those on the StW pilot (introduced April 2007).

(4) Training for Success (TfS), was introduced in September 2007, and will ultimately replace Jobskills. In September 2008, TfS was divided into two separate provisions, TfS and ApprenticeshipsNI. The reported TfS figures include both provisions. In response to the economic downturn, an intervention measure, Programme LED Apprenticeships, was introduced on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2009, and the figures for this programme are now included under the TfS heading.

(5) September 2009 Jobskills and TfS figures are as at the 27th September 2009.

### New Deal Programmes

Figure 13



## Vacancies data

Headline figures are presented for vacancies which have been notified to JobCentres / Jobs & Benefits offices (JBO) of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL). This series of statistics takes into account the total number of notified vacancy positions in addition to those that have been subsequently added or cancelled. The statistics do not represent the total unsatisfied demand for staff by employers within Northern Ireland, but are only those vacant positions notified by employers to the Department. Vacancy inflow and outflow figures are shown on a standardised basis, where values are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week period.

### Vacancies notified (Inflow)

There were 5,332 standardised vacancies notified in the period ending 4<sup>th</sup> September 2009. This was 25% lower than the number of standardised

vacancies notified in September 2008 (7,140) and 25% less than the number of vacancies notified in September 2006 (7,135).

### Vacancies filled and cancelled (Outflows)

The number of standardised placed and cancelled vacancies in the period ending 4<sup>th</sup> September 2009 was 3,955. This was a decrease of 38% from September 2008 (6,368) and a decrease of 31% from the same period three years previously (5,753).

### Unfilled Vacancies

A total of 6,835 unadjusted vacancies remained unfilled on 4<sup>th</sup> September 2009, a decrease of 35% on the amount of unfilled vacancies in September 2008 (10,437) and a decrease of 32% on the amount unfilled in September 2006 (10,083).

## Vacancies Notified, Outflow and Vacancies Unfilled: September 2006 to September 2009

Table 19

		Vacancies notified (Inflows) (1)			Vacancies Filled and Cancelled (Outflows) (2)			Unfilled Vacancies (3)	
Report Period Ending		Level Unadjusted (4)	Level (standardised) (5)	Change on same month in previous year	Level unadjusted (4)	Level (standardised) (5)	Change on same month in previous year	Level Unadjusted	Change on same month in previous year
2006	08-Sep	8,233	7,135	3%	6,638	5,753	16%	10,083	-4%
2007	07-Sep	10,967	9,505	33%	8,658	7,504	30%	12,957	29%
2008	05-Sep	6,591	7,140	-25%	5,878	6,368	-15%	10,437	-19%
	03-Oct	7,171	7,769	-47%	6,651	7,205	-44%	10,957	-25%
	07-Nov	7,155	6,201	-46%	8,714	7,552	-34%	9,398	-37%
	05-Dec	4,169	4,516	-45%	6,525	7,069	-35%	7,042	-40%
2009	02-Jan	2,137	2,315	-53%	4,551	4,930	-34%	4,628	-51%
	06-Feb	6,309	5,468	-45%	4,794	4,155	-45%	6,143	-49%
	06-Mar	5,138	5,566	-34%	4,778	5,176	-32%	6,503	-49%
	03-Apr	4,110	4,453	-34%	4,349	4,711	-45%	6,264	-43%
	08-May	4,909	4,254	-48%	5,216	4,521	-48%	5,957	-43%
	06-Jun	4,068	4,407	-41%	4,036	4,372	-41%	5,989	-43%
	03-Jul	3,689	3,996	-36%	4,229	4,581	-37%	5,449	-44%
	07-Aug	4,719	4,090	-36%	4,604	3,990	-37%	5,564	-43%
	04-Sep	4,922	5,332	-25%	3,651	3,955	-38%	6,835	-35%

### Figures in the above table are not National Statistics.

(1) Vacancies notified (inflow) are all vacancy positions notified and added to JobCentres / JBOs of the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL).

(2) Outflows are those vacancies that have been notified to JobCentres / JBOs of DEL and have been placed or cancelled. This includes vacancies filled by JobCentres / JBOs or other recruitment channels and vacancies that have been withdrawn.

(3) Vacancies unfilled are those vacancies notified to JobCentres / JBOs of DEL remaining unfilled on the count date (the first Friday after the first Thursday of every month).

(4) Monthly flow data is collected for a 4 or 5 week period between count dates. Unadjusted levels reflect either a 4 or 5 week period.

(5) Standardised levels convert volumes to a standard 4 1/3 week month. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.

**For a full back series of this table or for further details of Vacancy Statistics and Employment and Training Measures visit the DEL website at the following link: <http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statistics-and-research/labour-market.htm> or alternatively contact the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) by telephoning (028) 9025 7743.**

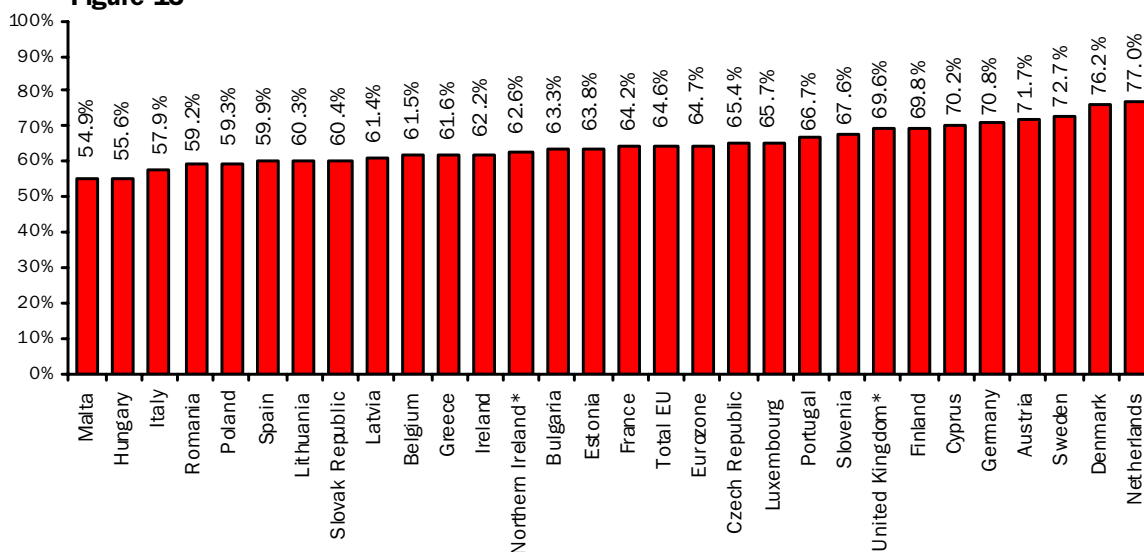
# International - Regional Analysis

## 8

### International Comparisons of ILO Employment and Unemployment

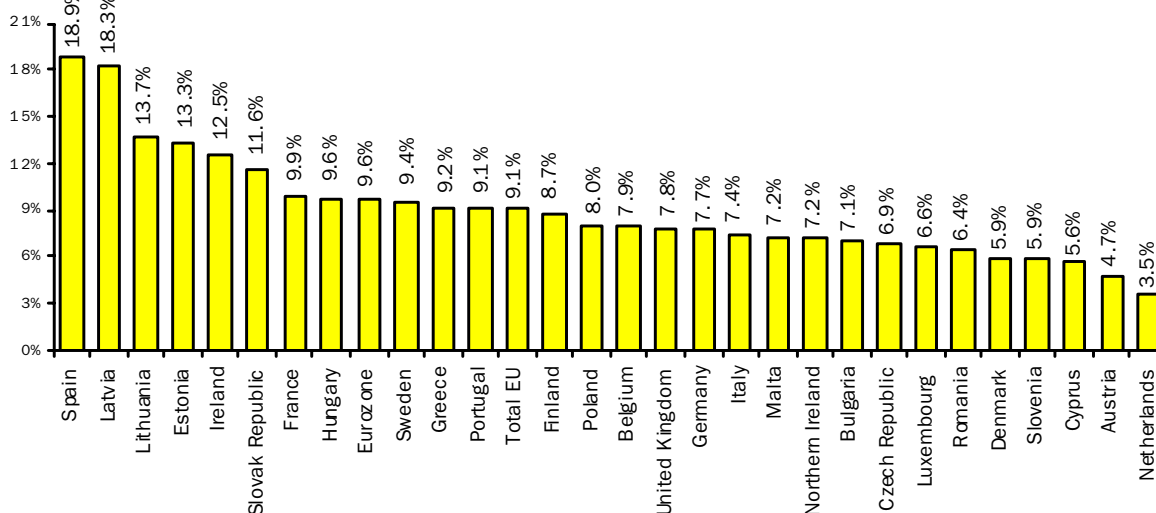
#### ILO Employment Rates (%) - Unadjusted

Figure 15



#### Unemployment Rates (%) - Seasonally Adjusted

Figure 16



Source: Eurostat

\* A NI employment rate comparable to the EUROSTAT figures has been produced from the Calendar Quarter 2 2009 LFS dataset. It is based on the population aged 15-64 and differs from the working age rates (16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) published elsewhere in this publication, which take account of both the school-leaving and state pension age. The employment rate for the UK as published by EUROSTAT differs from the working age rate (16-59/64) published by ONS for the same reason. See link for further notes [International Comparisons of Employment](#)

# Seasonally Adjusted Regional Summary, July – September 2009

Table 20

	Labour Force Survey (LFS) <sup>1</sup>						Employee Jobs <sup>3</sup>	Claimant count rate (%) <sup>4</sup>	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the year	Claimant count level Percentage Change over the month	Jobs Density Indicator <sup>5</sup>
	Employment		Unemployment		Economically Inactive						
	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>	Rate	Annual Change <sup>2</sup>					
North East	68.0	-2.2	9.5	1.5	24.5	1.1	1,014	7.3%	47.8%	0.8%	0.72
North West	70.8	-1.0	8.6	1.8	22.3	-0.5	2,950	5.8%	54.5%	0.5%	0.80
Yorkshire & the Humber	71.2	-2.0	8.7	1.8	21.8	0.6	2,147	6.1%	62.2%	0.9%	0.79
East Midlands	74.9	-1.3	7.5	1.6	18.9	0.0	1,831	5.2%	69.6%	1.7%	0.81
West Midlands	70.0	-1.8	10.0	3.4	21.8	-1.0	2,250	6.7%	60.2%	0.4%	0.81
East	77.2	-0.3	6.5	1.6	17.3	-1.1	2,328	4.3%	71.6%	-0.2%	0.81
London	69.0	-2.2	9.0	1.6	24.0	0.9	3,994	4.8%	59.2%	2.0%	0.93
South East	77.0	-2.1	6.0	1.5	17.9	0.8	3,655	3.6%	85.6%	0.4%	0.86
South West	75.7	-3.1	6.6	2.3	18.7	1.2	2,190	3.5%	74.2%	-0.7%	0.86
England	72.8	-1.8	7.9	1.9	20.7	0.2	22,359	5.0%	63.8%	0.8%	0.84
Wales	69.2	-1.3	8.7	2.2	23.9	-0.4	1,121	5.8%	59.4%	0.4%	0.76
Scotland	73.9	-2.4	7.2	2.5	20.2	0.3	2,339	4.8%	53.4%	1.7%	0.84
Great Britain	72.8	-1.8	7.9	2.0	20.8	0.2	25,819	5.0%	62.6%	0.8%	0.83
N Ireland	66.1	-3.7	7.2	3.0	28.7	1.5	709	6.2%	70.5%	0.0%	0.78
United Kingdom	72.5	-1.9	7.8	2.0	21.1	0.2	26,528	5.1%	62.8%	0.8%	0.83

<sup>1</sup> Employment and economic inactivity rates are based on working age population (16-59/64); Unemployment rates are based on 16+ population.

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to percentage point change of respective rate.

<sup>3</sup> As at June 2009.

<sup>4</sup> As at October 2009: percentage of the workforce.

<sup>5</sup> Not seasonally adjusted – data relates to 2007. Jobs Density – total number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in that area.



# Further Information

## 9

### DEFINITIONS

#### ILO definition

The definition of unemployment used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is in accordance with that promulgated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ILO unemployed include those without a job who were able to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The definition of ILO employed applies to anyone (aged 16 or over) who has done at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to interview, or has a job they are temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday). Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported employment training schemes.

The ILO measures are particularly useful for examining short term and long term trends over time and key LFS time series data are available both seasonally adjusted and unadjusted. The key time series data also incorporates the latest mid year population estimates, however the more disaggregated 'microdata' has yet to be re-weighted to these totals (see link below for further details).

#### Sampling variability

The LFS is a sample survey, and as such, estimates obtained from it are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in table 1 represent 95% confidence intervals i.e. we would expect that in 95% of samples the range would contain the true value. These confidence intervals have been calculated using data that is unadjusted for seasonality, with the relevant sampling errors produced applied to the seasonally adjusted data.

If the 'annual change' for an estimate has increased or decreased by more than the 'sampling variability of the change', this change would be statistically significant. The annual changes in the main LFS categories of employment and unemployment were statistically significant at the 95% level in July to September 2009. However, the

annual change in the economically inactive category was not statistically significant at this level.

Please see attached link for further LFS notes and definitions:

[Labour Force Survey Notes and Definitions](#)

#### LFS revision

In line with the practice for the rest of the UK, LFS data for Northern Ireland have been revised this month. These revisions have taken place to incorporate the latest population estimates and the annual review of seasonal adjustment and date back to the three months starting June to August 2007.

The magnitude of the revisions are relatively small. Revisions to the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fall within the range +/-0.1 percentage points. However, the range is higher for both the employment and economic activity rates (+/-0.5 percentage points).

More information on the revision policy concerning labour market statistics can be found through the link below:

[Labour market statistics revisions policy](#)

#### Claimant Count definition

Claimant Count figures are derived from records of claimants held at Social Security Offices. The term 'claimants' in the claimant count is used to include those who claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits. The figures include severely disabled claimants, but exclude students seeking vacation work and the temporarily stopped. The Claimant Count is a very up-to-date measure of those eligible to claim a specific unemployment related benefit and data are available for a range of geographical sub-regions (e.g. District Council Areas, Parliamentary Constituency Areas, Travel-to-Work Areas and Wards). It also provides seasonally adjusted and unadjusted data and as a result is a useful measure for examining both short-term and long-term trends.

Seasonally Adjusted claimant count figures are provisional when published and subject to revision, mainly the following month and are only available at Northern Ireland level. Seasonally Adjusted totals are subject to an annual update (usually April) to take account of latest assessment trends.

[Background Notes to the Quarterly Employment Survey \(QES\)](#)

[Definitions for the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings ASHE](#)

**For further information:**

**AN ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THIS DOCUMENT  
WITH ASSOCIATED HYPERLINKS IS AVAILABLE  
ON THE HOME PAGE OF THE BRANCH WEBSITE  
AT:**

[www.statistics.detini.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.detini.gov.uk)

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